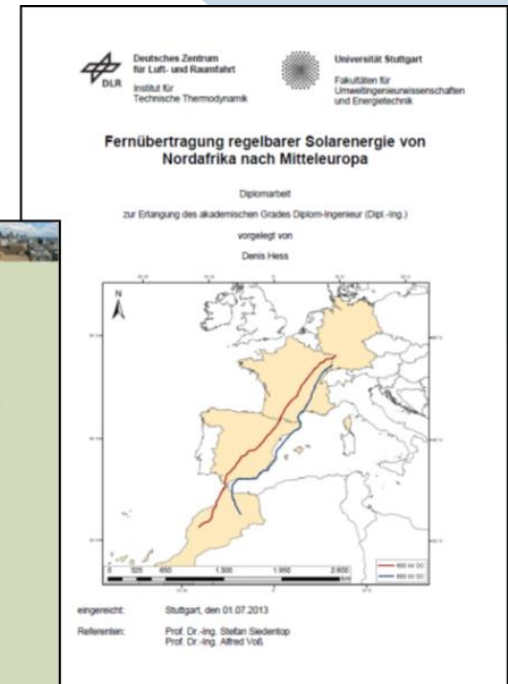
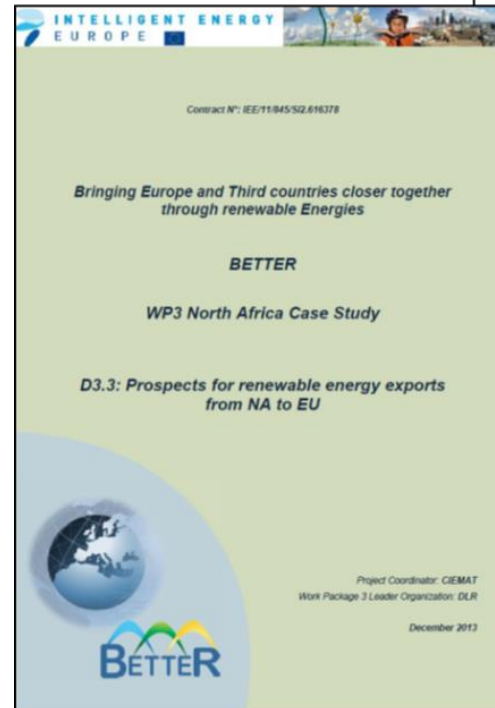


# Transmission of dispatchable solar energy from North Africa to Central Europe



Dipl.-Ing. Denis Hess (DLR)  
Rabat, 28.10.2013

Source: Hess, D. (2013):  
Fernübertragung regelbarer Solarenergie  
von Nordafrika nach Mitteleuropa



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<http://www.dlr.de/tt>



Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe  
Programme of the European Union

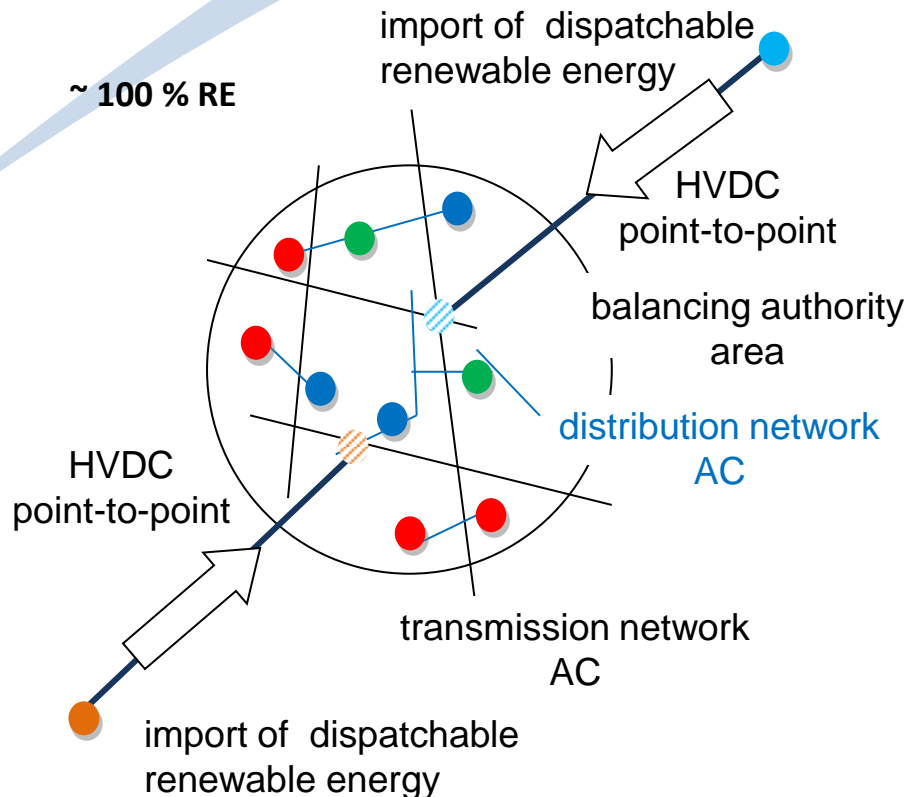
# Examination area – Baden-Württemberg (BW)



● ● ● decentralized renewable energies (RE) and storages

● ● large power plants of dispatchable renewable energies

● ● feeding point into the AC grid



Examination area



10.8 mio. inhabitants, 80 TWh/y - in the year 2012

Source: (<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baden-W%C3%BCrttemberg>)

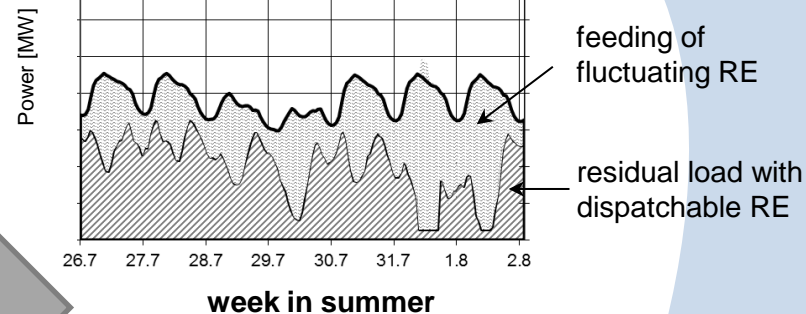
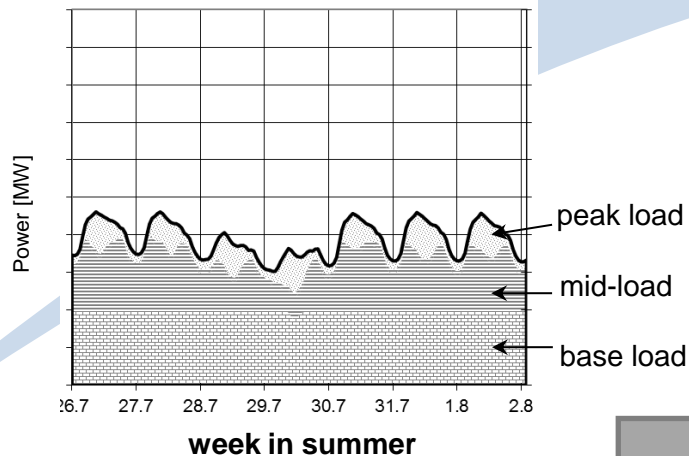
# Paradigm change in the load range



in the year 2012 in BW

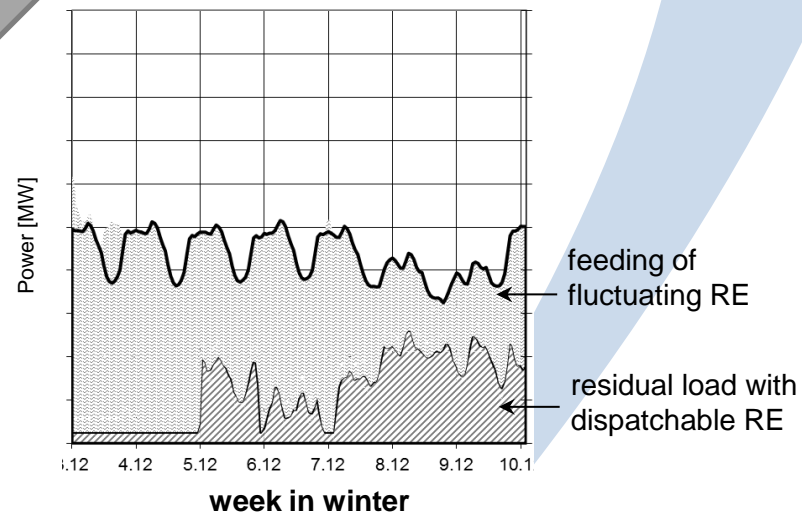
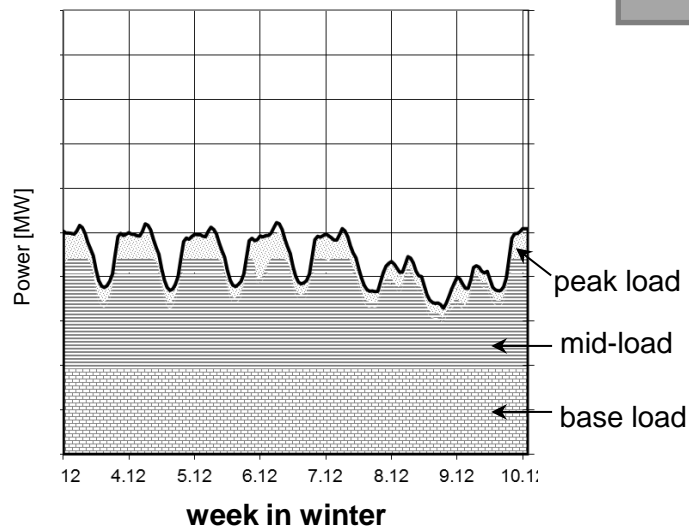
until the year 2050

summer

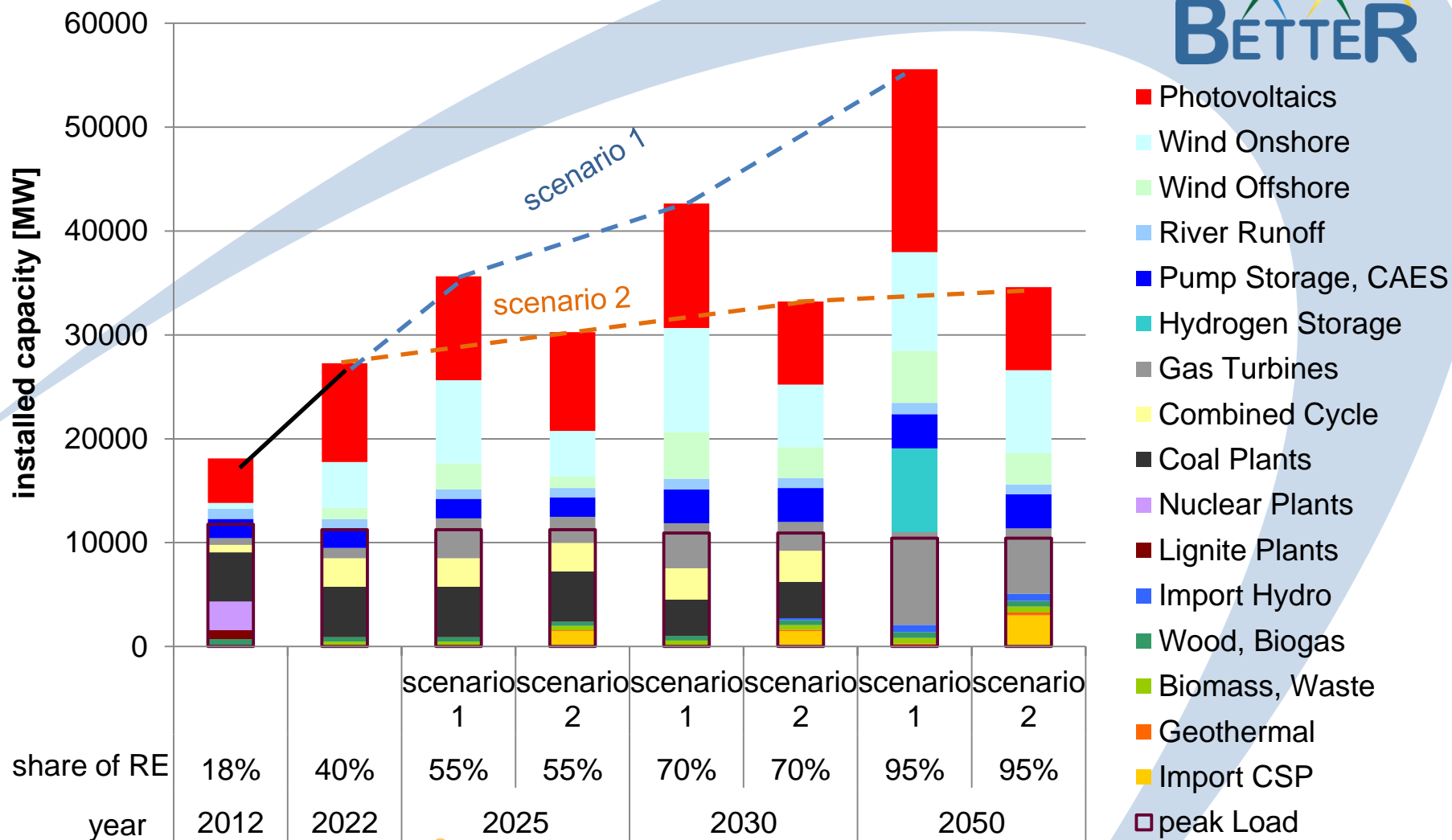


100% RE

winter



# Renewable energies for Baden-Württemberg



The decision for scenario 2 is already TODAY necessary!

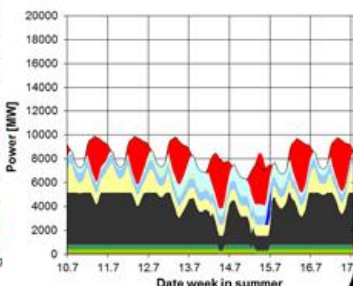
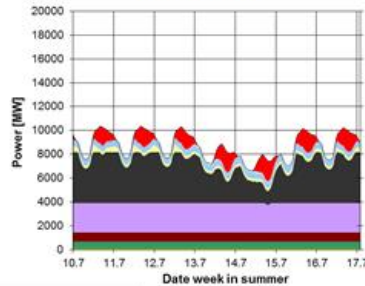


# Time series of power production by type of power plant

Year (share of renewable energy in electricity production)

2012 (18%)

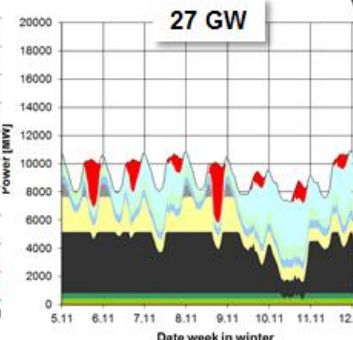
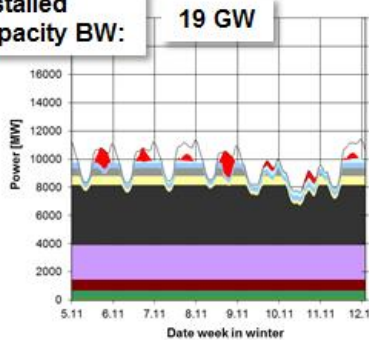
2022 (40%)



installed capacity BW:

19 GW

27 GW



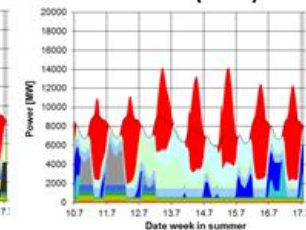
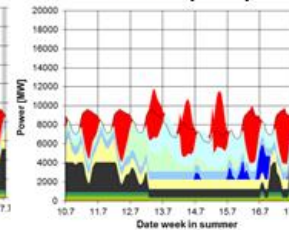
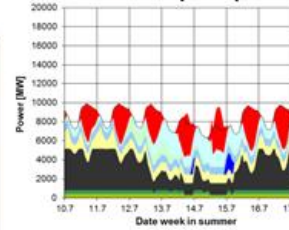
strong national expansion (scenario 1)

with dispatchable imports (scenario 2)

2025 (55%)

2030 (70%)

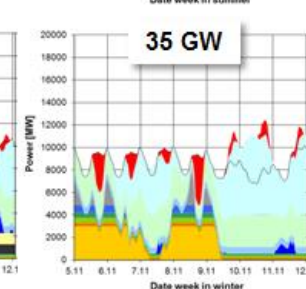
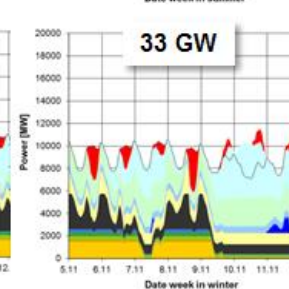
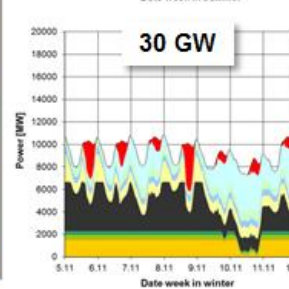
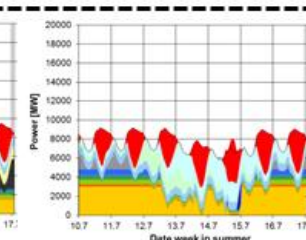
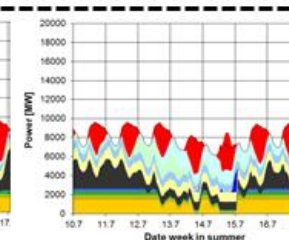
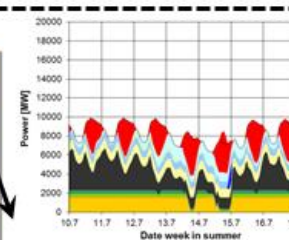
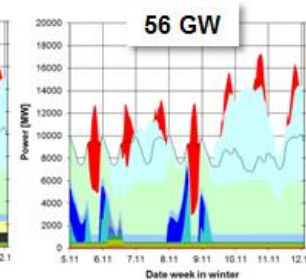
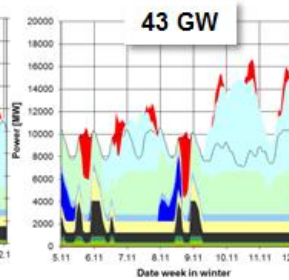
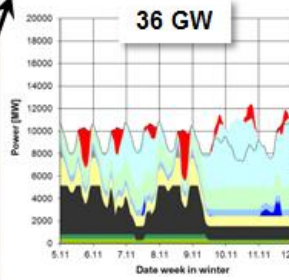
2050 (95%)



36 GW

43 GW

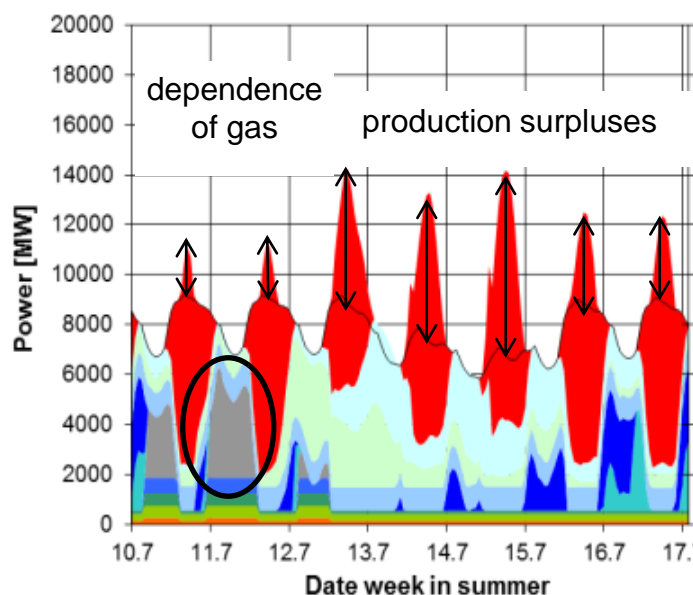
56 GW



# System problems in Baden-Württemberg in the year 2050 with 95% renewable energy (RE) in electricity supply



installed capacity: 55 GW

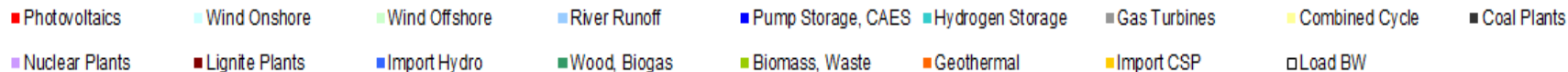
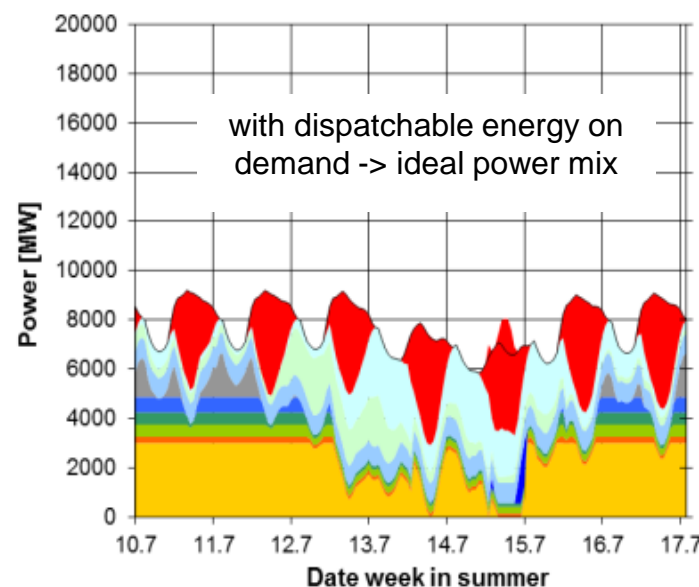


Quo vadis?



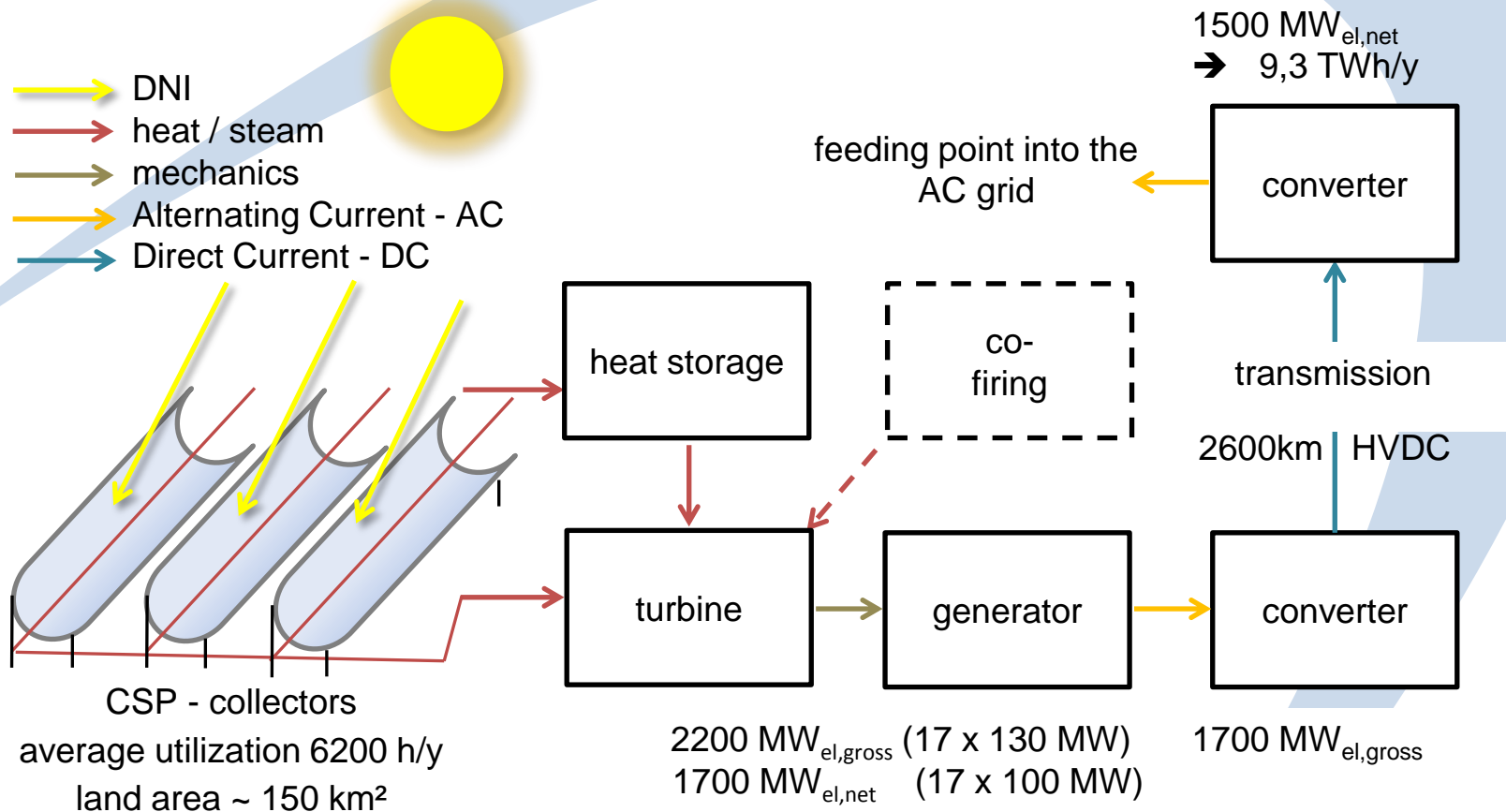
2050  
95% RE

installed capacity: 35 GW



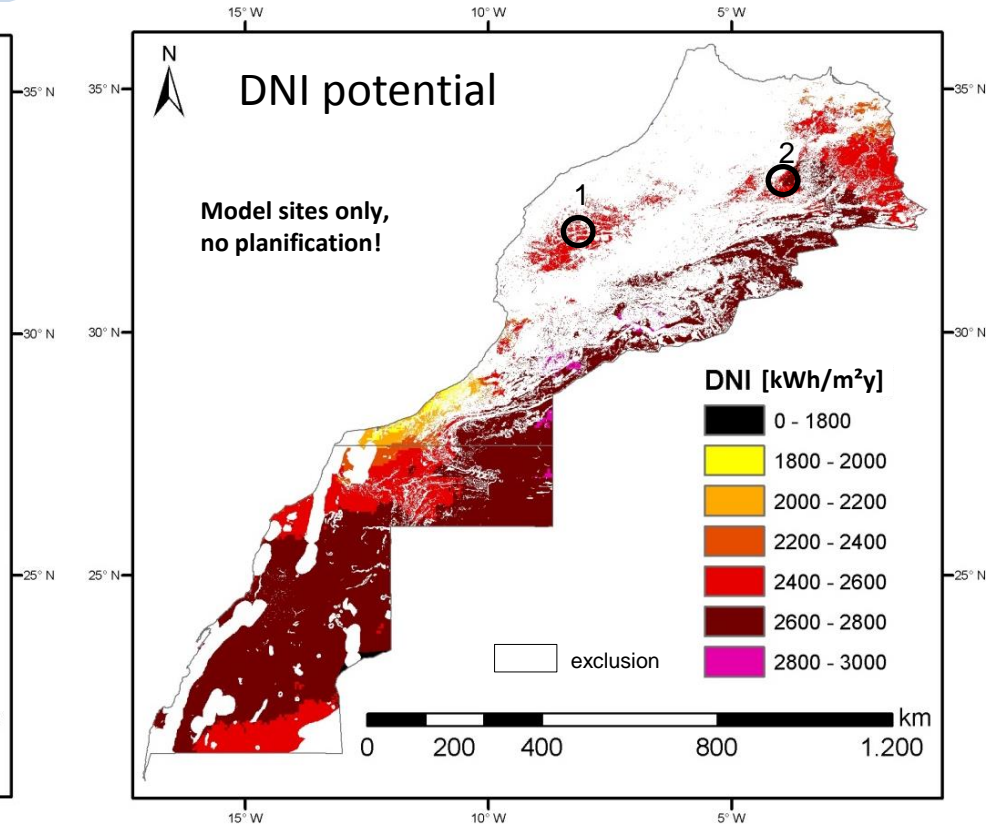
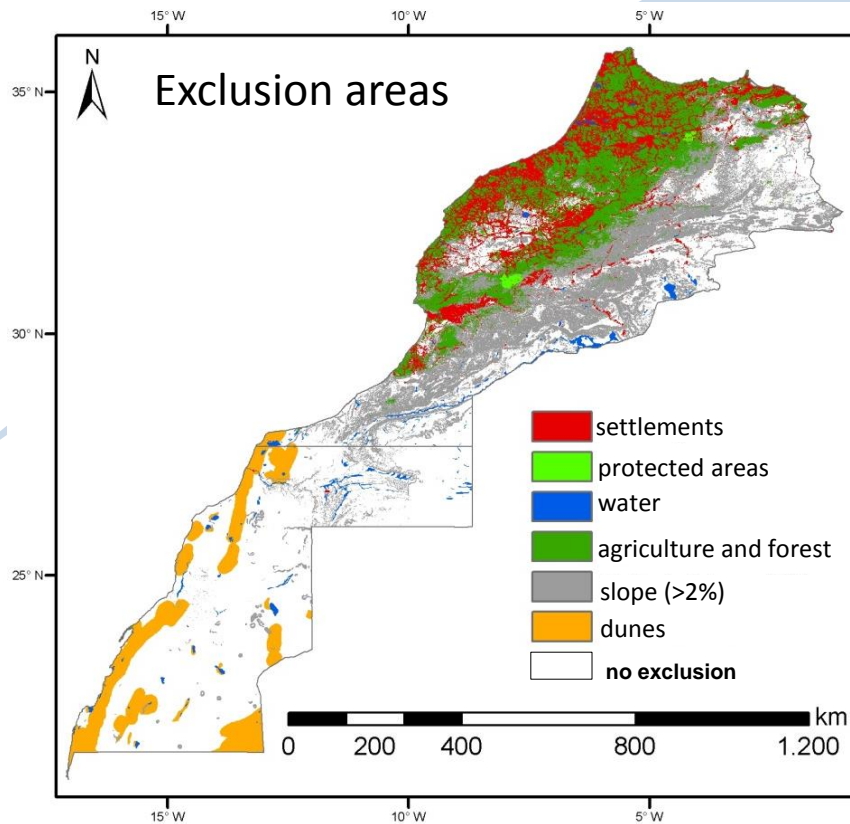
Two scenarios for the year 2050, each with 95% renewable energies for the electricity supply in Baden-Württemberg

# Transmission of dispatchable solar energy: CSP-HVDC site



DNI: Direct Normal Irradiance  
CSP: Concentrating Solar Power  
HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current

# CSP model sites in Morocco



The economic **CSP potential** in the northern part of Morocco is at about **8450 TWh/y** with **18500 km²** CSP gross land demand  
-> one site with 150 km² needs **only 0.8%** of this potential



# First design of the CSP-HVDC site, cost and land requirements



MOR-E-F-D

HVDC 2600 km  
1.7 GW / 1.5 GW<sub>net</sub>  
1,9 – 5,1 billion €  
150 km<sup>2</sup>

CSP 2.2 GW  
CSP 12 -18 billion €  
150 km<sup>2</sup>

O&M:

4-5 €Cent/kWh

LCOE:

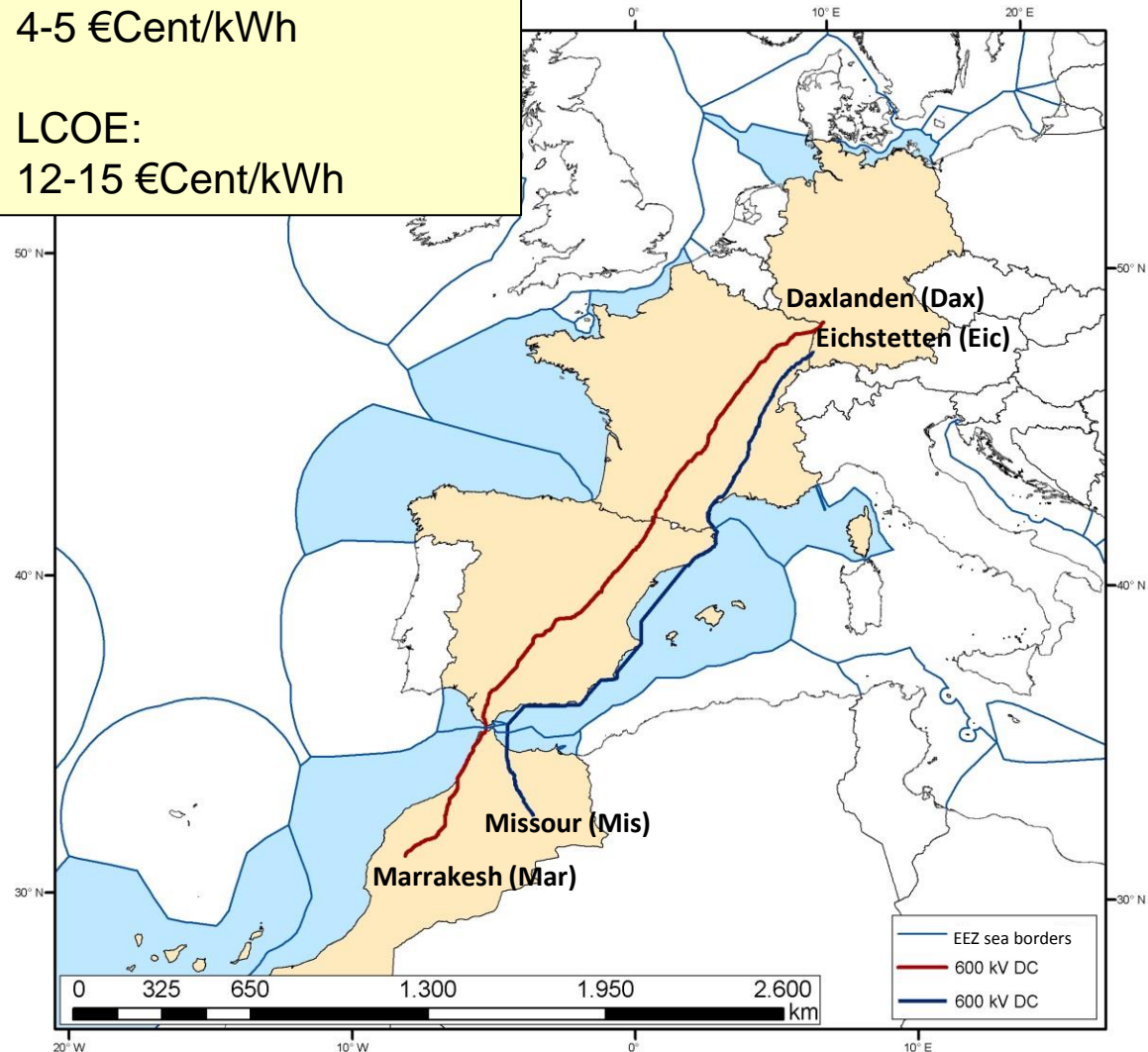
12-15 €Cent/kWh

MOR-E-F-D

HVDC 2300 km  
1.7 GW / 1.5 GW<sub>net</sub>  
3,7 – 4,9 billion €  
75km<sup>2</sup>

CSP 2.2 GW  
CSP 12 -18 billion €  
150 km<sup>2</sup>

-> 9.32 TWh/a  
16-23 billion € (real 2010)  
feasible until 2024



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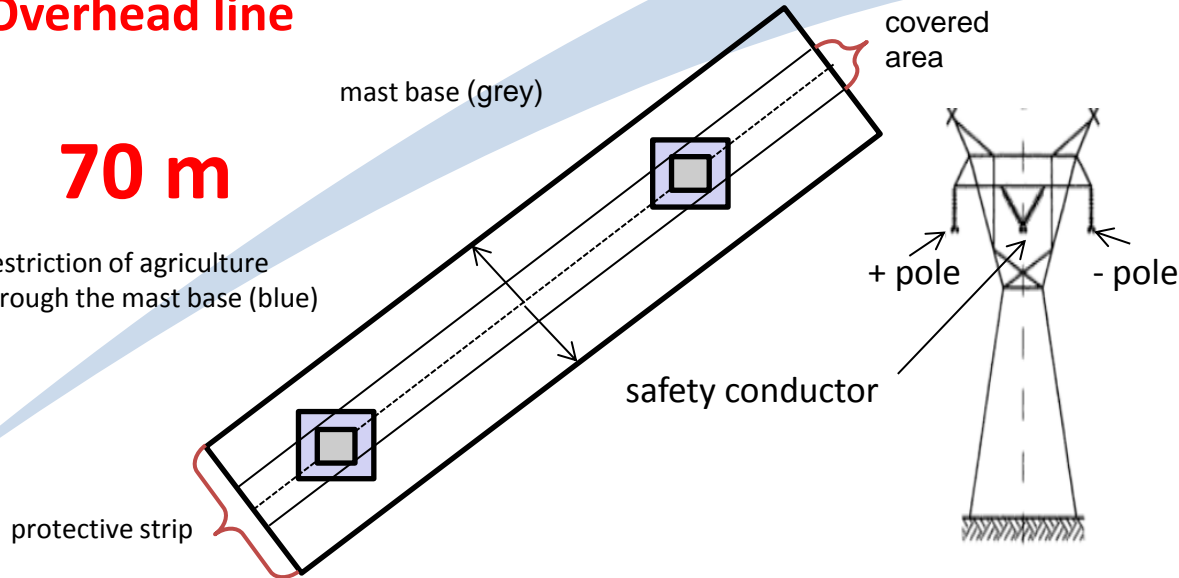
# Adequate permanent payment for the required land



## Overhead line

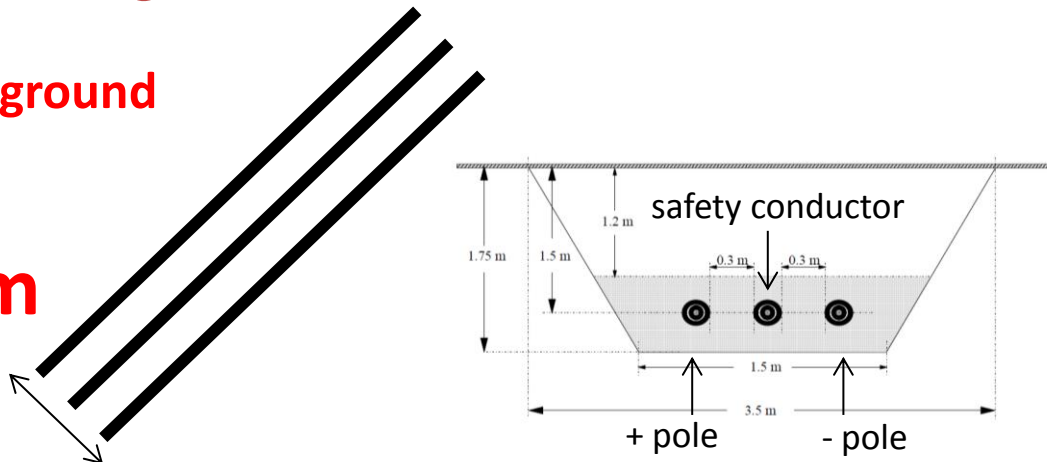
70 m

Restriction of agriculture  
through the mast base (blue)



## Underground cable

4 m



$$\left[ \frac{\text{€Cent}}{\text{TWh} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{y}} \right]$$

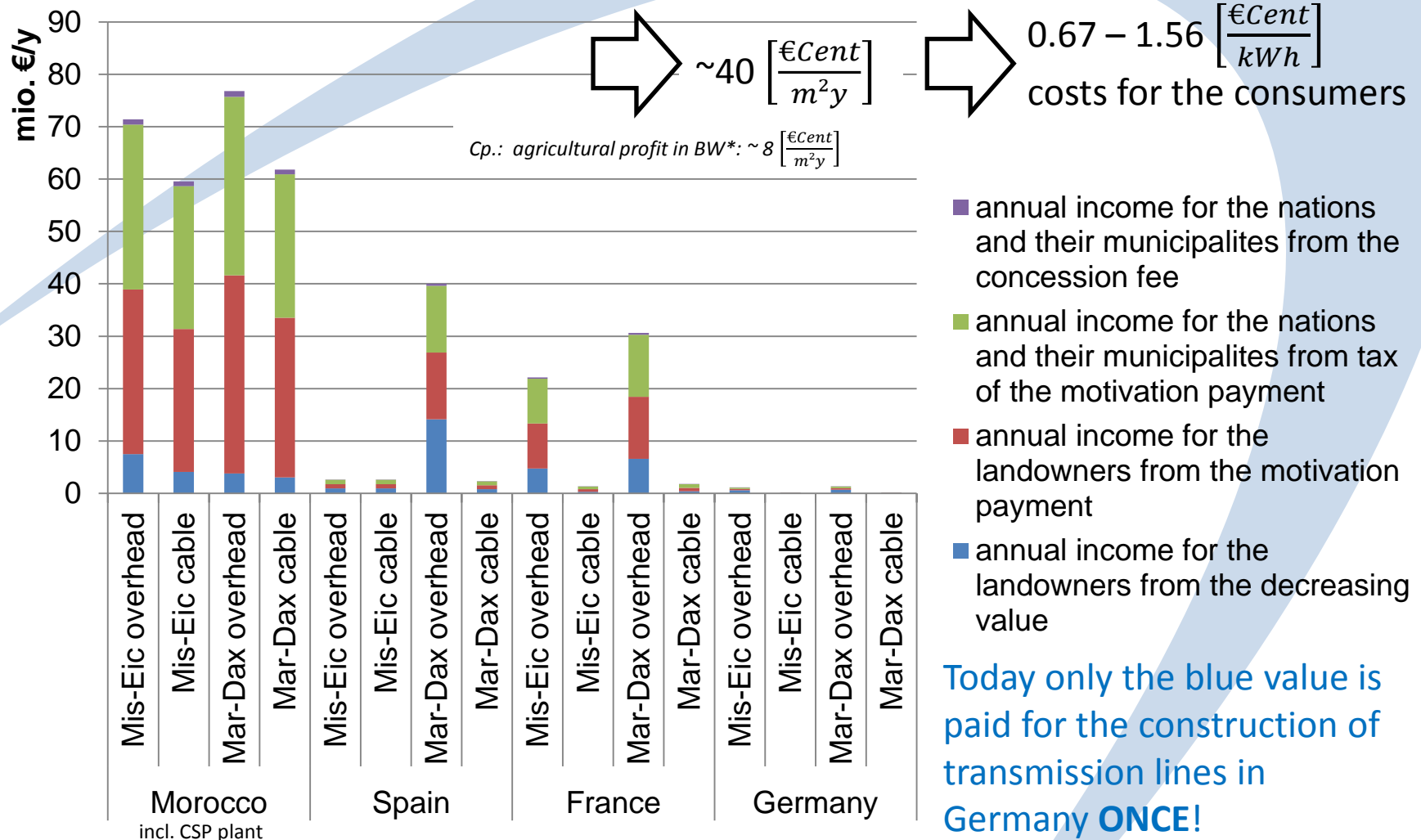


cheaper overhead line and more expensive underground cable can reach through this compensation payment **cost neutrality** within their lifetime!



free choice of technology is made possible -> increased acceptance

# Annual income for the concerned nations, their municipalities and landowners (riparians) – each time with 4 routes



Today only the blue value is paid for the construction of transmission lines in Germany **ONCE!**

Source: \*Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsverhältnisse und Buchführungsergebnisse 2012

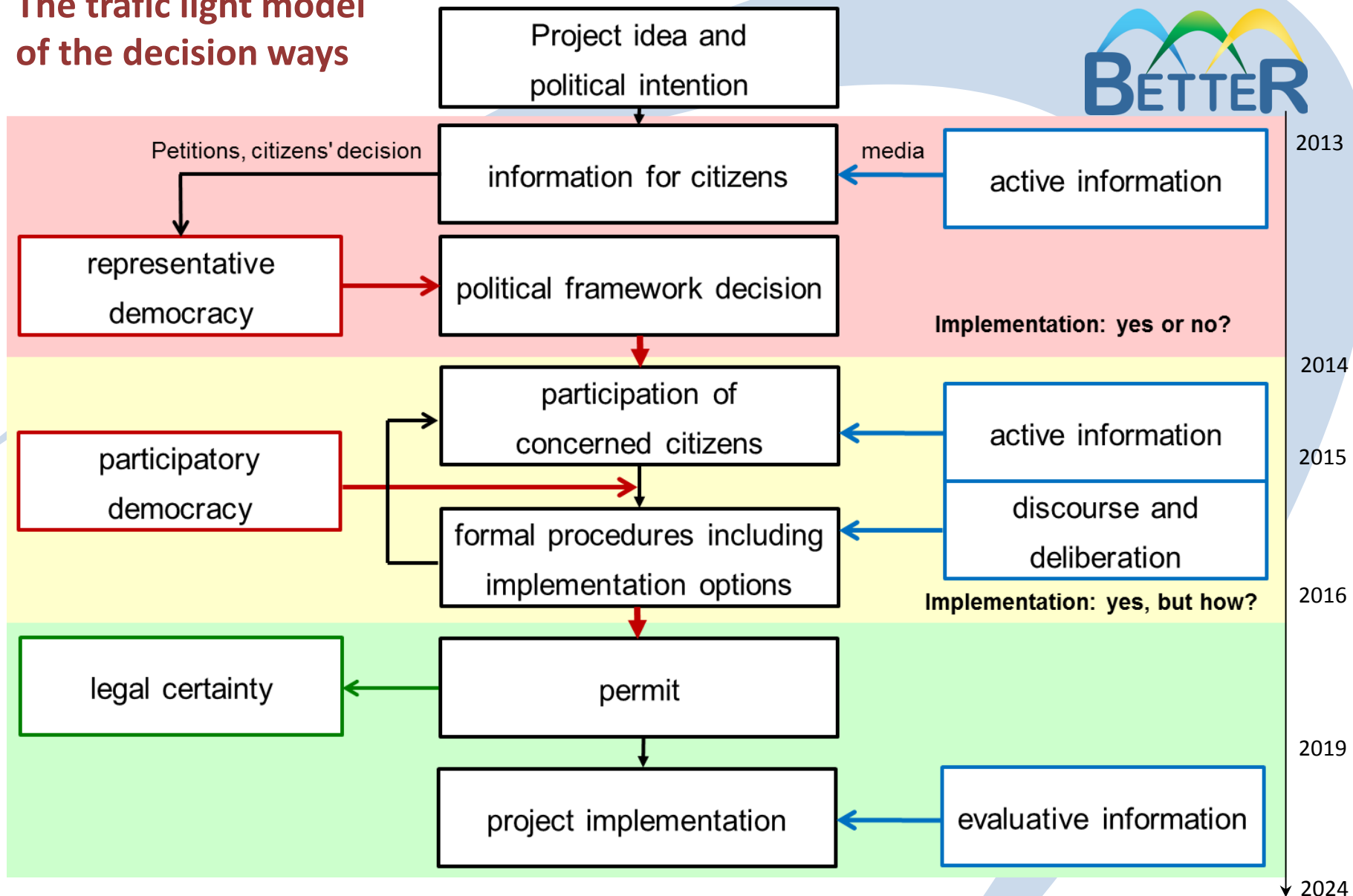


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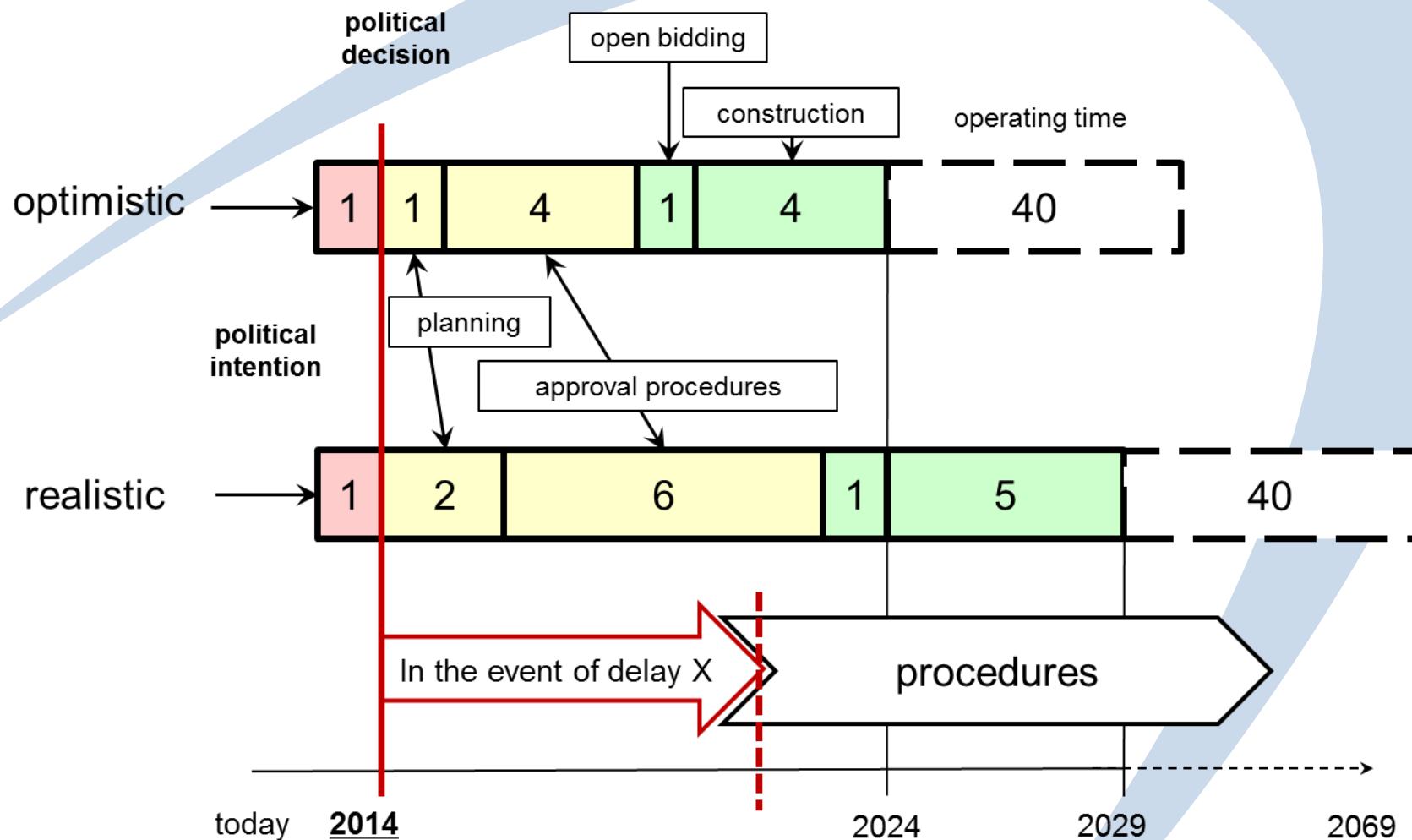


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# The traffic light model of the decision ways

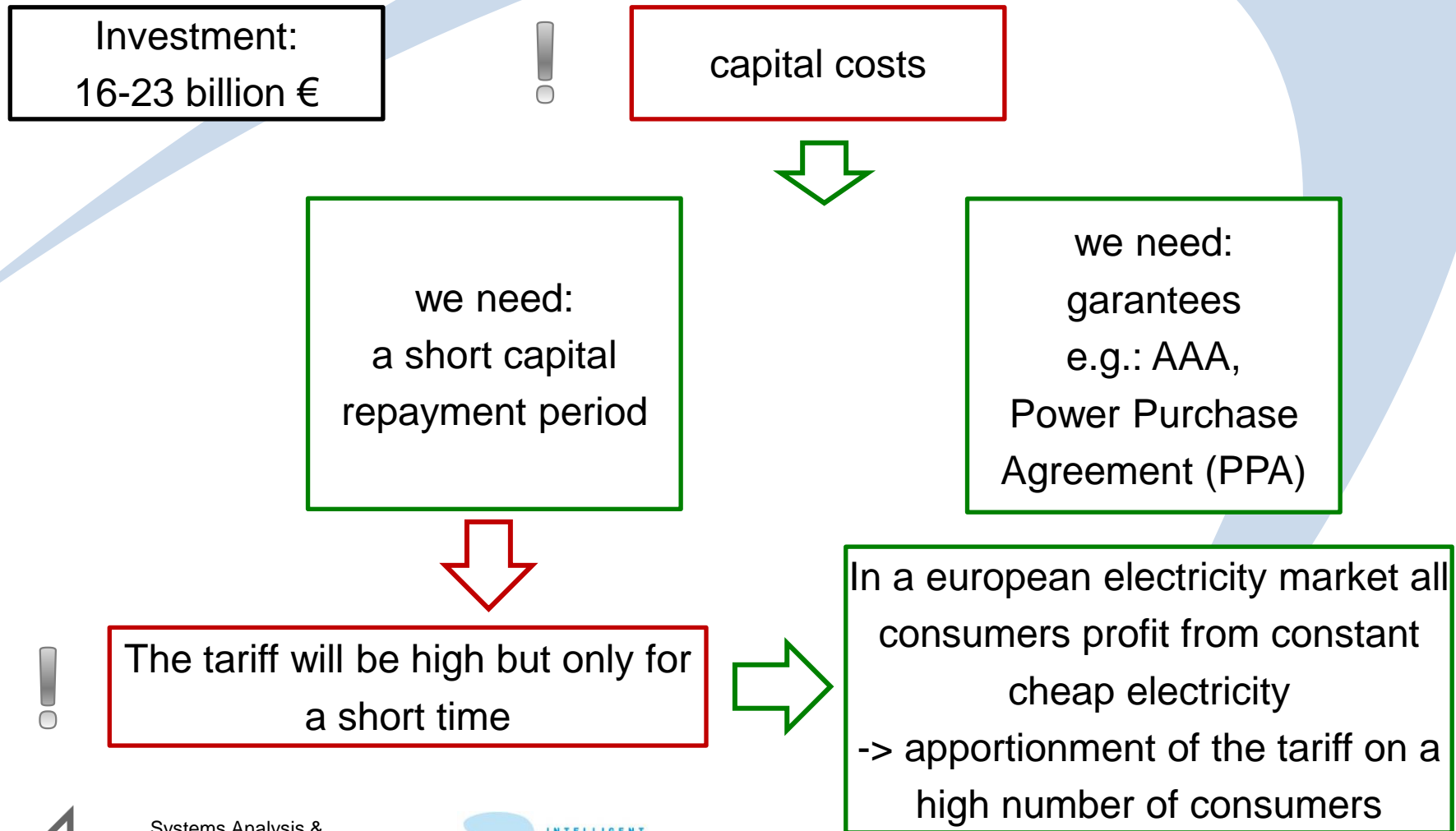


# Time limit for a decision

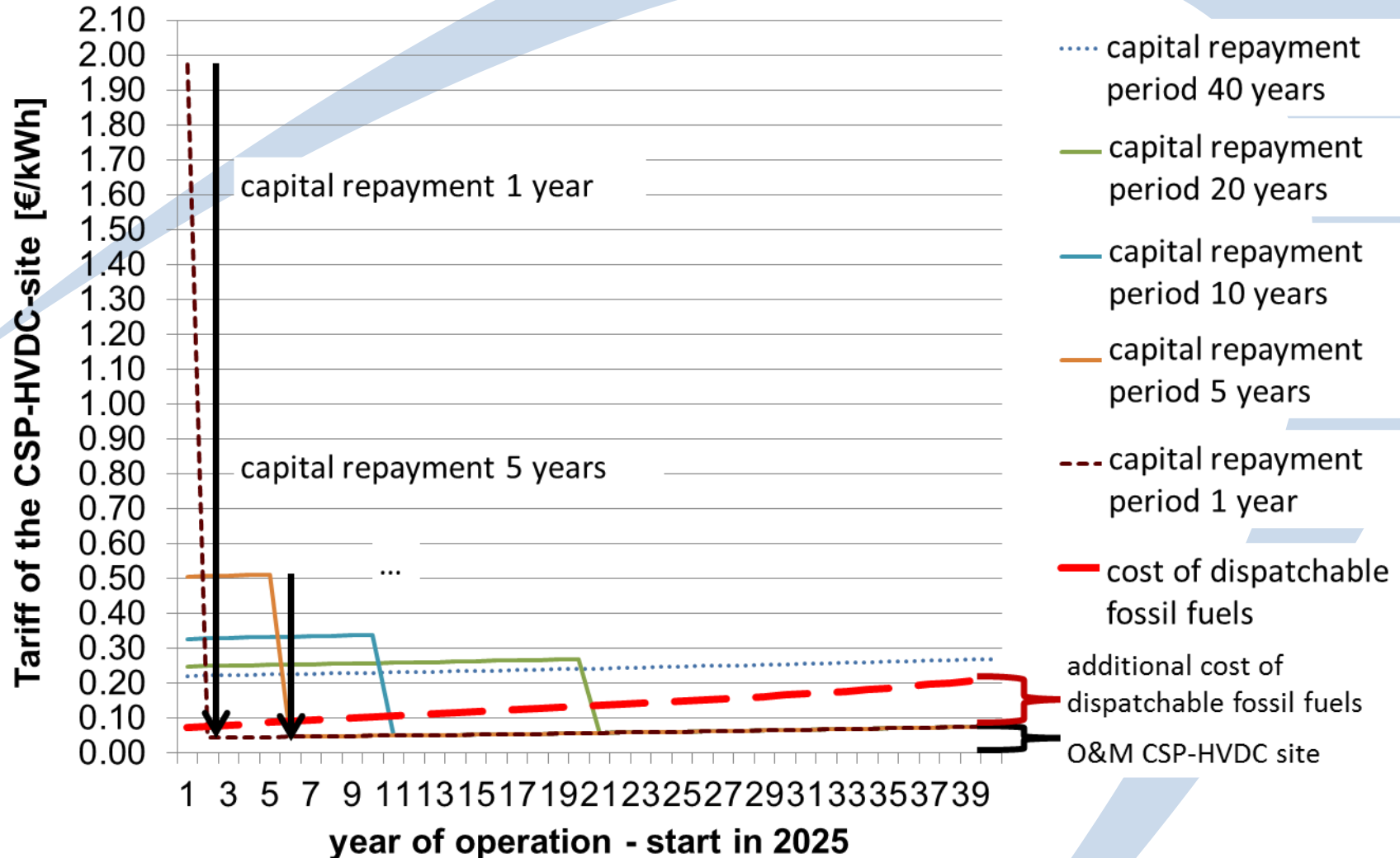




# How can the investment be paid that low interests incur and thus the capital costs remain low?



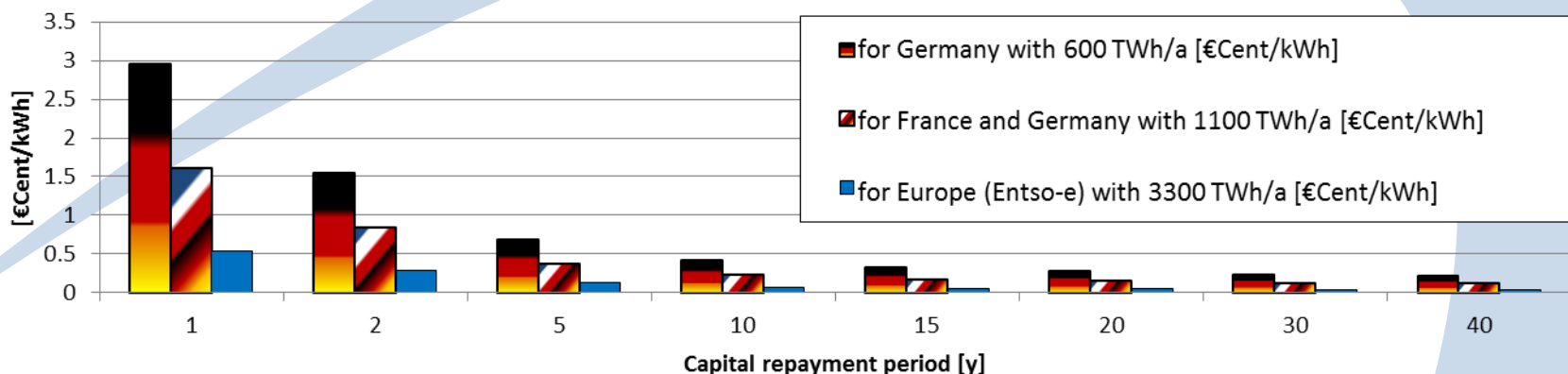
# Tariff of the CSP-HVDC site Mis-Eic with underground cable - How can 16 billion € be paid that low interests incur and thus the capital costs remain low?



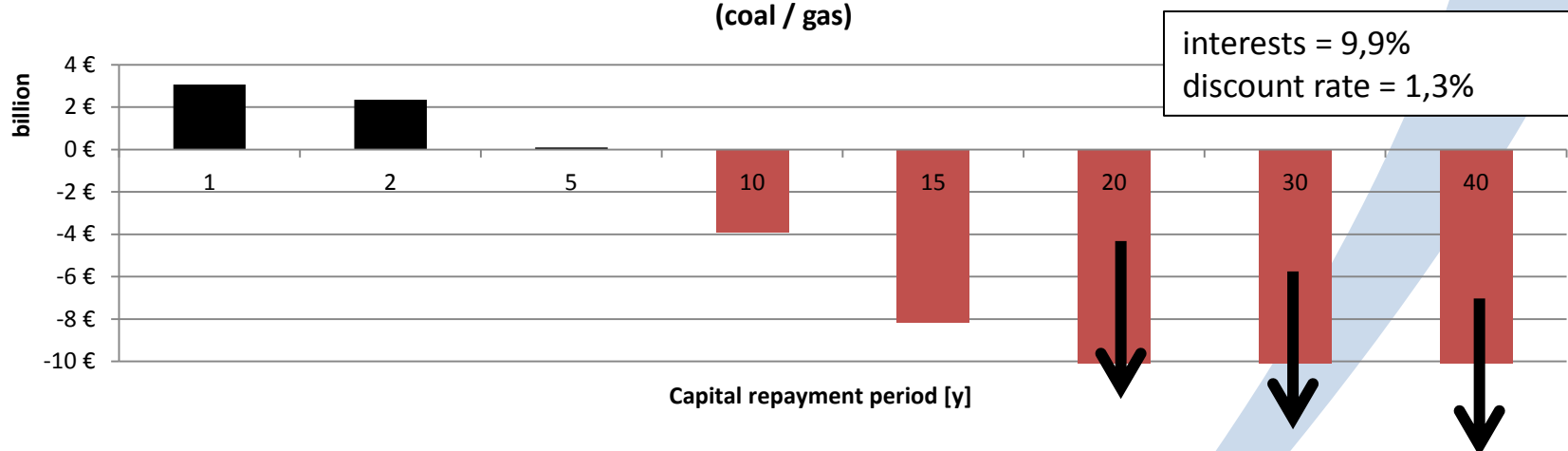
# How can 16 billion € be paid that low interests incur and thus the capital costs remain low?



Apportionment of the costs on all electricity customers



Savings (black) and additional costs (red) accumulated in 40 years versus dispatchable fossil fuels (coal / gas)



# Conclusions

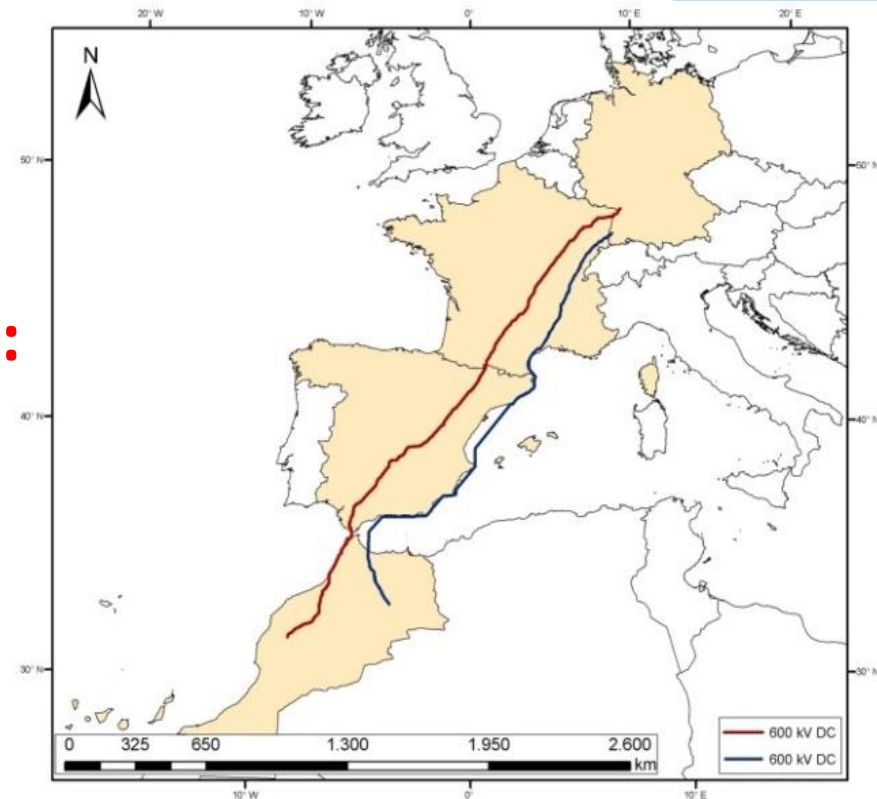


- For an electricity system with ~100% RE dispatchable renewable energy is necessary
- Only CSP with a new HVDC point-to-point infrastructure can enable an export of dispatchable renewable energy from North Africa to Europe
- A CSP plant with 150 km<sup>2</sup> needs only 0.8% of the potential in the northern part of Morocco
- The investment costs are at about 16-23 billion € for CSP and HVDC
- If we decide in 2013/2014 the project could be feasible until 2025
- Due to the compensation costs for the required land area, overhead transmission lines and underground cables can reach cost neutrality
- To avoid high capital costs guarantees (AAA, PPA) and a short capital repayment period are needed

# Transmission of dispatchable solar energy from North Africa to Central Europe

**Communication platform  
for online public participation:**

**First ideas**





# Potential information network for a multinational civil project



civils

participation in procedures

financial participation

information and  
agreement

information and  
agreement

framework

NGO framework

framework of cooperative societies

information  
and order

information  
and order

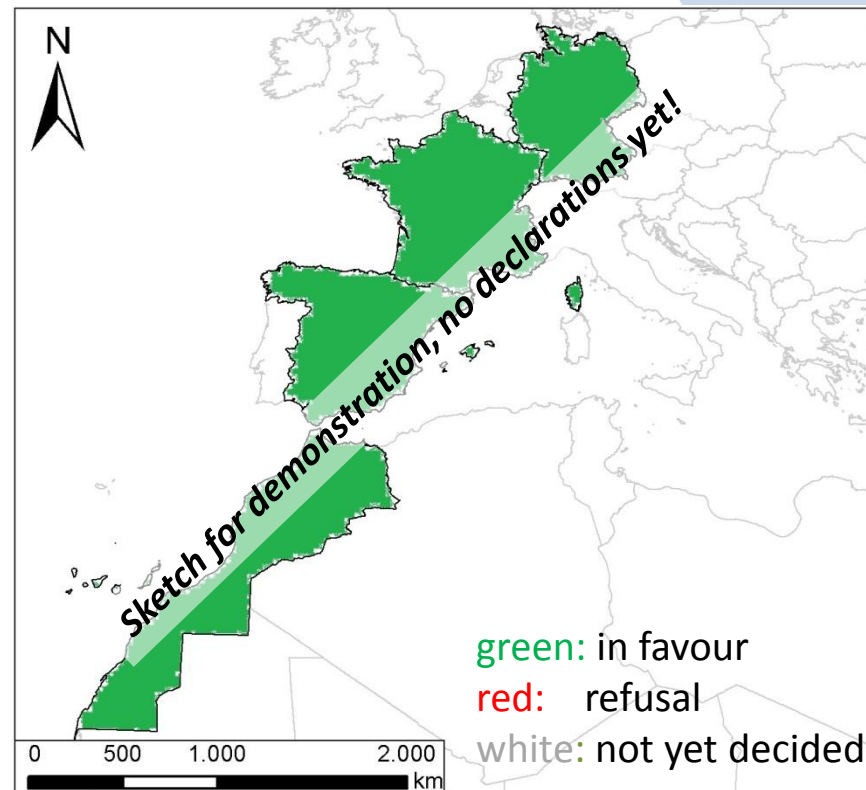
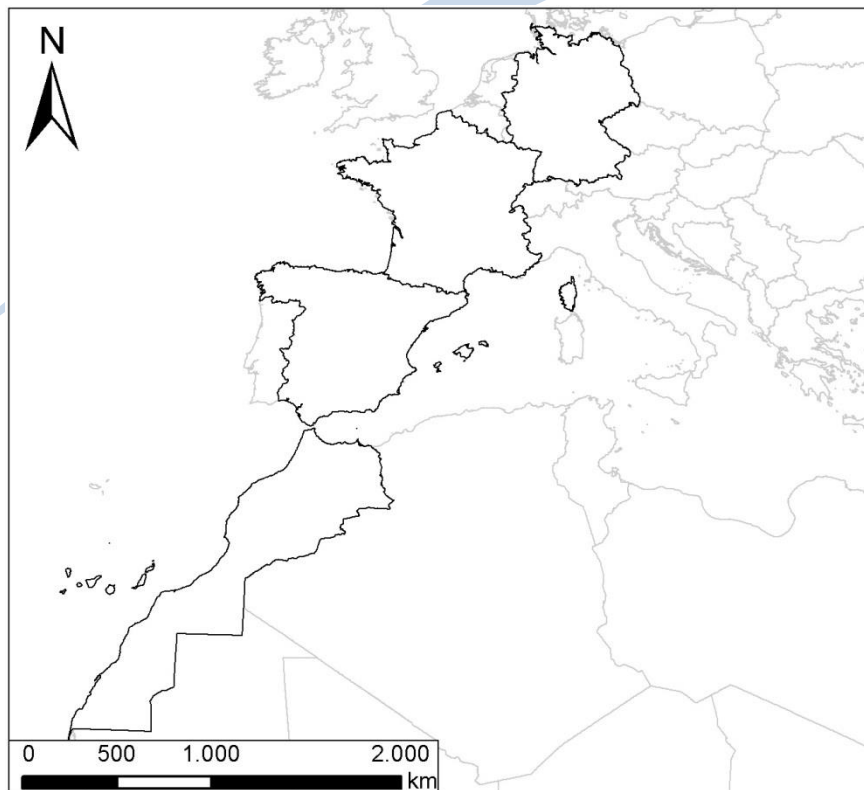
assistance

science

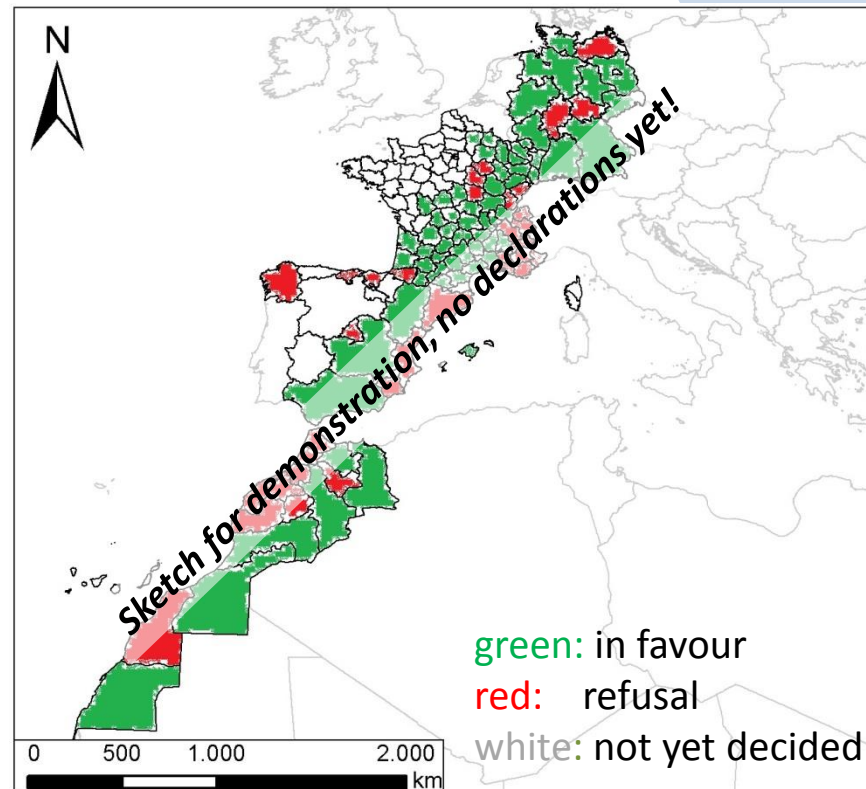
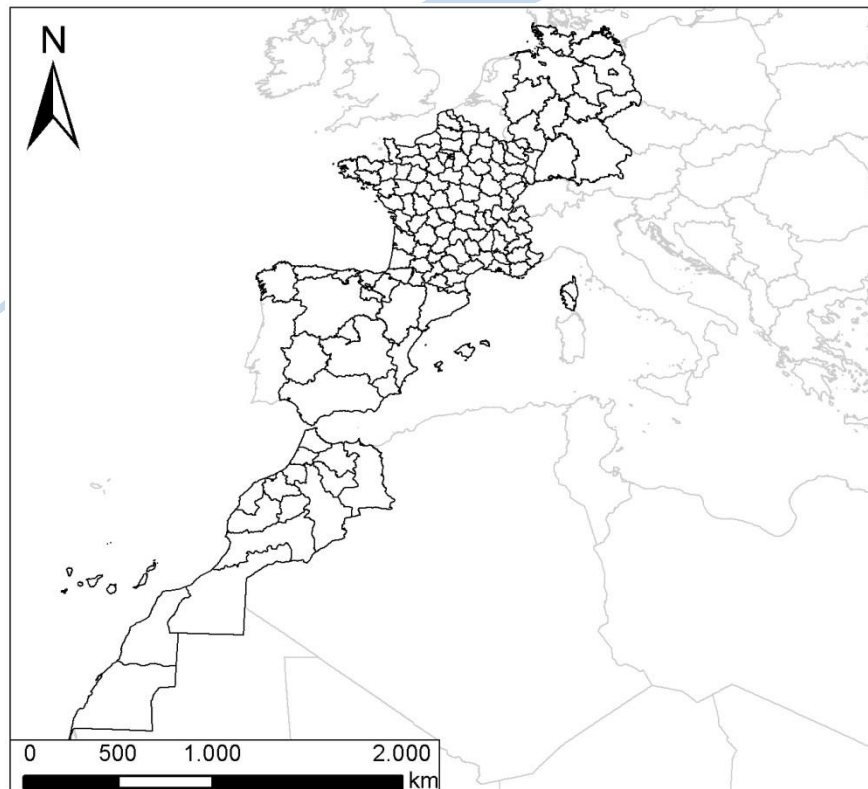
industry

politics

# Declaration of intent on state level

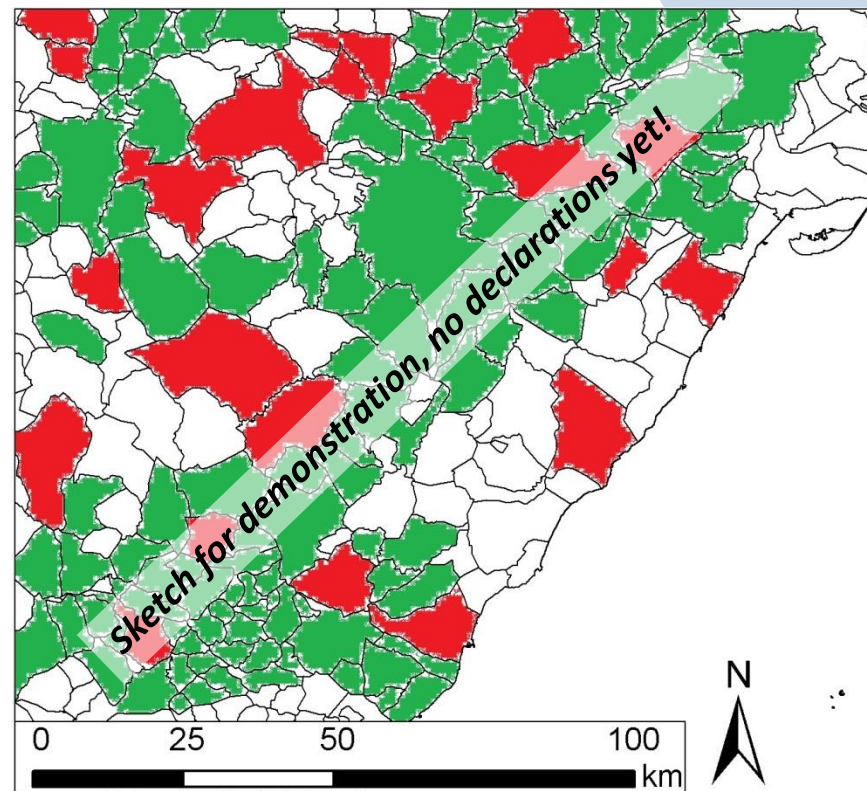
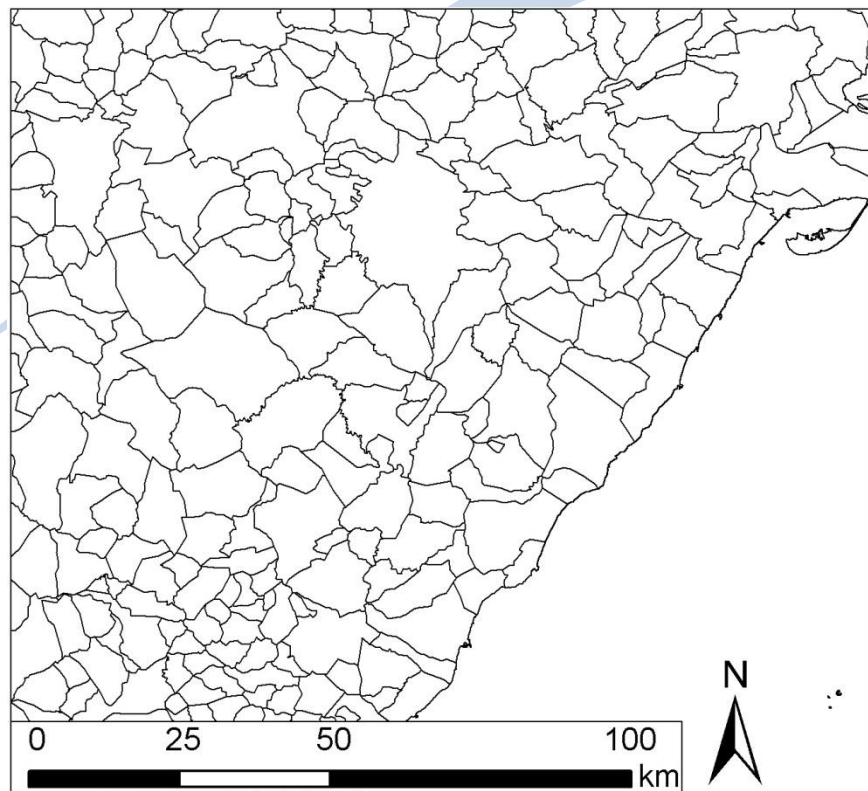


# Declaration of intent on regional level



-> declaration for possible corridors

# Declaration of intent on municipal level



-> declaration for possible corridors

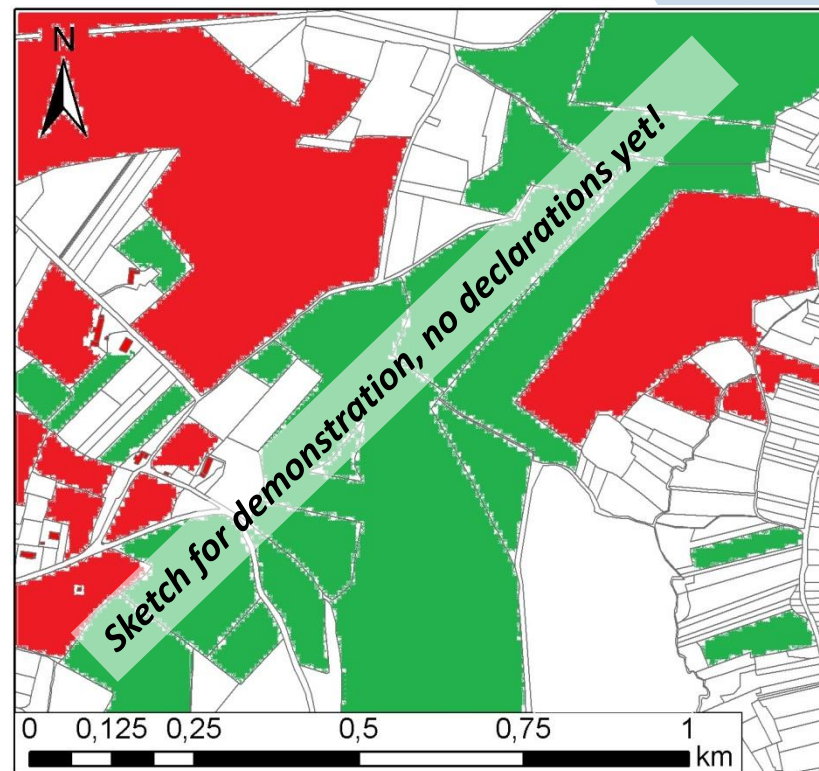
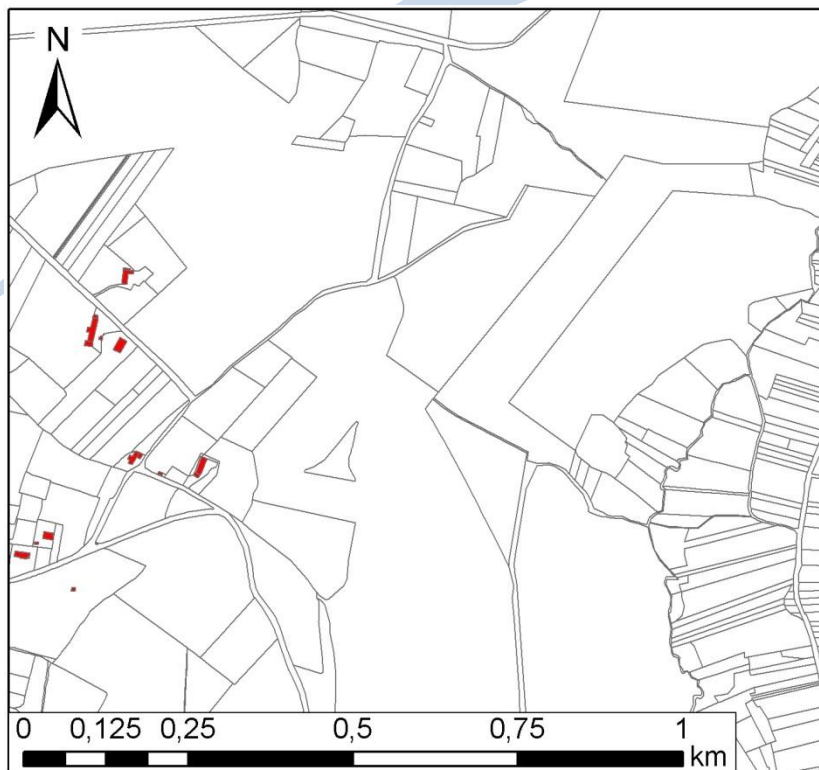
green: in favour

red: refusal

white: not yet decided



# Declaration of intent on owner level



-> declaration for possible corridors

green: in favour

red: refusal

white: not yet decided



## On the interactive website can also appear:



- Image video about this potential project (animation of the power plant function, need in the energy system of a Central European control area, data and interviews with affected people of the power station, the transmission line and electricity customers)
- All current activities with citizens, in politics, science and economy
- Schedule of citizen participation and overall schedule
- All data in the field of economy, ecology, technology, social and institutional
- Already achieved progress and critique

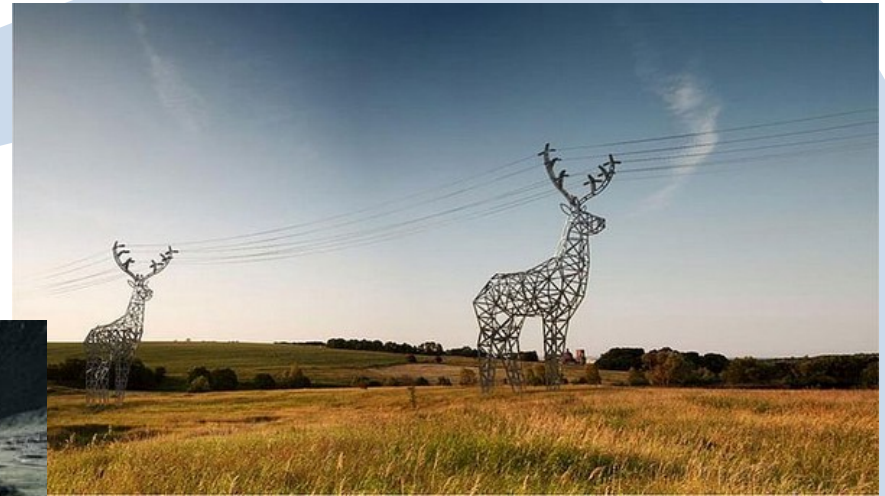
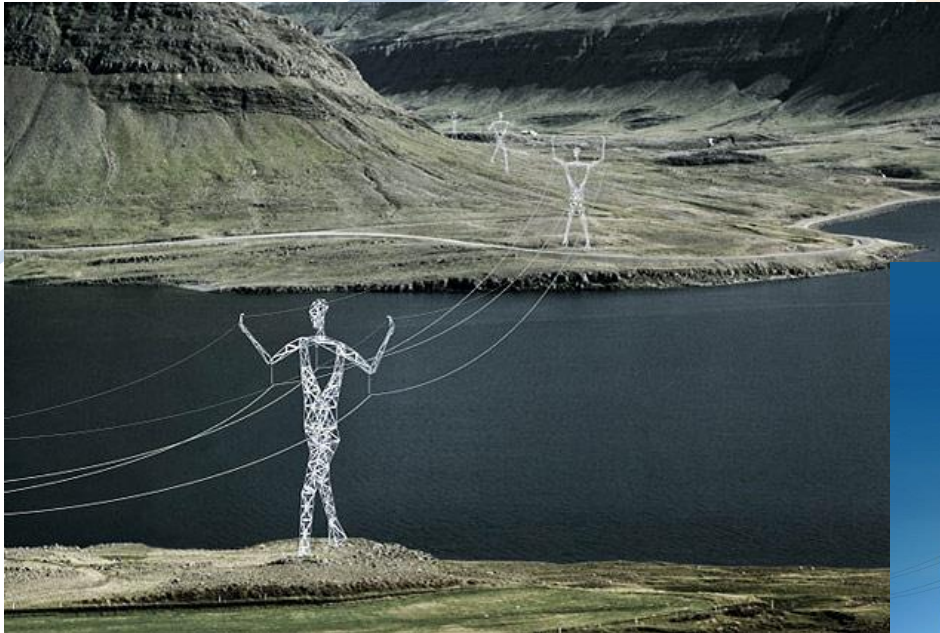
# Further steps



- preparation of a handbook for public participation
- publication of further scientific studies on the necessity of dispatchable solar electricity imports to Baden-Wuerttemberg on a multilingual website
- questioning of citizens in case studies in exemplary communities
- detailed cost-benefit analysis with risk assessment
- cooperation with ENTSO, TransnetBW, RTE, REE, ONEE in preparation for the inclusion in the "Union List" of a project with common interests (EU Regulation 347/2013)
- support of the necessary application documents and the required measures
- search for suitable project responsible



*„Ways connect people“*



**Thank you for your attention!**



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<http://www.dlr.de/tt>



Source: <http://www.ribapylondesign.com/>



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# Former projects related to the topics



- **MENA Regional Water Outlook** – CSP for Seawater Desalination in the Middle East and North Africa, World Bank (2012), [www.dlr.de/tt/menawater](http://www.dlr.de/tt/menawater)
- **REACCESS** - Risk of Energy Availability: Common Corridors for European Supply Security, European Commission (2011), <http://reaccess.epu.ntua.gr/>
- **AQUA-CSP** - Concentrating Solar Power for Seawater Desalination, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (2007), [www.dlr.de/tt/aqua-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/aqua-csp)
- **TRANS-CSP** - Trans-Mediterranean Interconnection for Concentrating Solar Power, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (2006), [www.dlr.de/tt/trans-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/trans-csp)
- **MED-CSP** - Concentrating Solar Power for the Mediterranean Region, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (2005), [www.dlr.de/tt/med-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/med-csp)

# Selected publications



- MED-CSP [www.dlr.de/tt/med-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/med-csp)
- TRANS-CSP [www.dlr.de/tt/trans-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/trans-csp) and <http://elib.dlr.de/83385/>
- AQUA-CSP [www.dlr.de/tt/aqua-csp](http://www.dlr.de/tt/aqua-csp)
- MED-CSD [www.med-csd-ec.eu/eng/](http://www.med-csd-ec.eu/eng/)
- MENA Regional Water Outlook [www.dlr.de/tt/menawater](http://www.dlr.de/tt/menawater)
- Financing concentrating solar power in the Middle East and North Africa – Subsidy or investments? Energy Policy 39 (2011) 307-317  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2010.09.045>
- Solar electricity imports from Middle East and North Africa to Europe  
Energy Policy 42 (2012) 341-353  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2011.11.091>



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